UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SALEM DISTRICT OFFICE
MARYS PEAK RESOURCE AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT FOR
FISH LOG DONATION PROJECT

EA NUMBER : OR-080-01-19
PREPARED BY: Interdisciplinary Team; Steve Liebhardt, Team Lead
AREA ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATOR: Belle Smith

Summary: This document is an Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact for the proposed Fish Log Donation project. Approximately seventy five Douglas-fir trees (including eight down logs) would be felled and hauled to sites for stream restoration purposes, on private land. The proposed project areas are located T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 17, and T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 11, 27, 28, and 29. All trees to be removed would be from the South Fork Alsea and Lobster/Five Rivers Basin.

Trees would be flown directly to the South Fork Alsea River (site #5). The remainder of trees would be hauled by truck to stream sites. The following is a list of sites and their respective watersheds:
Site #1- Bummer Creek, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 25;
Site #2- Miller Creek, Yaquina River T. 11 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 18;
Site #3- Humphrey Creek, Yaquina River T. 10 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 35;
Site #4- Beaver Creek, Ocean Stream, T. 12 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 33;
Site #5- South Fork Alsea, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 18 and 7
Site #6- Lobster River, Lobster/ Five Rivers, T. 14 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 26 and 35.

This cooperative effort to improve watershed conditions is a joint endeavor by the BLM and Mid Coast Watershed Council. The federal action analyzed within this Environmental Assessment is the cutting and removal of the trees from federal land in late successional reserve. Placement of trees is not part of the federal action and will not be analyzed in this document.

Alternative 1, the proposed action, would mark trees for the Mid Coast Watershed Council to fall, buck and haul logs to specific sites for instream restoration projects. Trees marked for the South Fork Alsea River (site 5) flown and placed directly into the South Fork Alsea stream channel.

Alternative 2 is the No Action alternative.

The environmental analysis focuses on the following issues identified through scoping and by an interdisciplinary team of BLM resource specialists:

Vegetation: Effects on native vegetation and special status/SEIS special attention species and habitats and noxious weeds.
Soils/Fuels: Effects on soil erosion. Effects on fuel loading and fire risk.
Water/Riparian: Effects on stream flow, channel conditions, water quality and aquatic conservation strategy objectives.
Wildlife: Effects on special status, and special attention species and their habitats.
Fisheries: Effects on fisheries and their habitats.

For further information, contact Steve Liebhardt (503-315-5928), 1717 Fabry Rd. S.E., Salem, Oregon, 97306. Comments on this environmental assessment are due July 27, 2002.

FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Marys Peak Resource Area has analyzed the potential effects of cutting mature Douglas Fir from Late Successional Reserve lands, bucking and hauling them to other locations for instream use. This project proposes cutting approximately 75 green trees and eight down logs to be flown to the South Fork Alsea and hauled to all other sites:
Site #1- Bummer Creek, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 25;
Site #2- Miller Creek, Yaquina River T. 11 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 18;
Site #3- Humphrey Creek, Yaquina River T. 10 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 35;
Site #4- Beaver Creek, Ocean Stream, T. 12 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 33;
Site #5- South Fork Alsea, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 18 and 7
Site #6- Lobster River, Lobster/ Five Rivers, T. 14 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 26 and 35.

The purpose of this project is to assist the Mid Coast Watershed Council in restoration efforts, by providing wood for in-stream structure. Providing wood to be placed in-stream will promote the Aquatic Conservation Strategy and watershed health. The action described in this environmental assessment (EA) is proposed to increase the quantity of large wood in the channels listed above. This action will help to "restore the distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape features to ensure protection of the aquatic systems to which species, populations and communities are uniquely adapted;" one of the objectives identified in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) on page 5-6 of the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP, May 1995). In addition, the proposed action would provide a baseline for meeting the standard of "80 pieces/mile of large woody debris, >24 inch minimum diameter and > 50 feet in length" as identified in the *South Fork Alsea Watershed Analysis* (p.74-75, October 1995). All applicable direction in the Northwest Forest Plan is incorporated in the *RMP*. The EA is attached to and incorporated by reference in this Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) determination.

This FONSI and the EA are being made available for public review prior to making a decision on the action. The public notice of availability for review will be published in the *Corvallis Gazette-Times* on June 25, 2002 and through notification of interested individuals, organizations, and state and federal agencies. The document will also be available for review on the internet at the Salem BLM's website: http://www.or.blm/salem/ (planning).

Finding Rationale

For the alternatives analyzed, significant impacts on the quality of the human environment would not occur based on the following criteria:

1) The alternatives are in conformance with the following documents which describe the objectives, land use allocations, and management actions/direction for BLM-administered lands in the Marys Peak Resource Area:

- *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M ROD, January 2001).

- *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement For Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M FSEIS, November 2000).

- *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (RMP, May 1995)

- *Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement* (PRMP/FEIS, September 1994).

- *Record of Decision for Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (ROD, April 1994) and the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement on Management of Habitat for Late Successional Forest Related Species Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl* (SEIS, February 1994, also known as the Northwest Forest Plan).

- *Late-Successional Reserve Assessment, Oregon Coast Province- Southern Portion (RO267, RO268), version 1.3 June 1997* (LSRA; USDA FS and USDI BLM 1997)

Relationship of Alternatives to Required Component of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (RMP, pp5-7)

Component	Relationship of This Action
Riparian Reserves	Alt. 1 (Proposed Action): Live Douglas-fir trees would be cut, bucked and hauled to project sites. Cooperate with federal, state, local, and tribal agencies, and private land owners to develop watershed based coordinated agreement plans or other cooperative agreements to meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives (RMP, p14). Alt. 2: Riparian Reserves would remain undisturbed.
Key Watersheds	The proposed project areas are not in a Key Watersheds except for the Lobster/ Five Rivers project area. This area is in the headwaters between the South Fork Alsea Basin and Lobster/Five Rivers.
Watershed Restoration	Management Actions/ Directions include restore stream channel complexity (RMP, p.7). Through cooperative efforts, in-stream structures would provide stream channel complexity.

Watershed Analysis	The first iteration of the *South Fork Alsea Watershed Analysis* was completed October 1995. *Lobster Creek / Five Rivers Watershed Analysis* was completed January, 1997. Yaquina River does not have a Federal Watershed Analysis completed to date due to the few isolated stands of federal ownership; however, the *Mid Coast Sixth Field Watershed Assessment Final Report* was completed July 2001 for the Mid Coast Watershed Council.

2) The alternatives are consistent with other federal agency and State of Oregon land use plans and with the Benton / Lincoln and Polk County land use plan and zoning ordinances. Any permits associated with the implementation of this project would be obtained, and all requirements would be met, including Division of State Lands Regional General Permit (RGP) for Stream Restoration.

3) No wild and scenic rivers, flood plains, prime or unique farmlands occur within the project area

4) No known cultural or paleontological resources occur in the project area. A post-project survey would be done upon completion of the project according to *Protocol for Managing Cultural Resources on Lands Administered by the BLM in Oregon*.

5) No hazardous materials or solid waste were observed in the project area nor would they be created by the proposed action. Any chemicals or fuel used on the site would be handled using best management practices (RMP, Appendix C).

6) Conformance of the alternatives with the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) components listed in the RMP (pp. 5 and 6) are displayed in Appendix C.

7) The project area does not qualify for potential wilderness nor has it been nominated as an area of critical environmental concern.

8) Project design features would assure that potential impacts to water quality from this project would be in compliance with the State of Oregon's In-stream Water Quality Standards and thus the Clean Water Act.

9) In accordance with the RMP (see pp. 21-22), the amount of late-successional forest (i.e., 80 years and older) on federal lands was determined for the Upper Alsea Watershed (36%) and the Lobster-Five Rivers Watershed (29%) The amount of late-successional forest in reserves exceeds the RMP standard of 15 percent.

10). This project is currently being consulted on with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to address potential impacts to federally listed wildlife species (northernspotted owls and marbled murrelets). All anticipated design standards intended to minimize potential impacts have been incorporated into this project. Any additional terms and conditions that may be set forth as a result of this pending consultation will also be incorporated into the design of this project. Trees would be individually selected for size and limited wildlife value in areas close to the above sites on Federal Land.

11). This project meets the terms and conditions set forth in *The Incidental Take Statement for Programmatic Biological Opinion Covering U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Administrative Units Within the Coast Range Province, Oregon* (December 21, 2001) for Coastal Coho Salmon.

12). The proposed action is within the coastal zone as defined by the Oregon Coastal Management Program. This proposal is consistent with the objectives of the program, and the state planning goals which form the foundation for compliance with the requirements of the Coastal Zone Act. Management actions/direction found in the RMP were determined to be consistent with the Oregon Coastal Management Program.

13). No hazardous materials or solid waste would be created in the project area.

14.) This project would not have disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on minority populations or low income populations.

15.) Future energy resources would not be restricted by the completion of this project thereby complying with the National Energy Policy.

The proposed action is local in nature, and potential adverse impacts would be short-term. Impacts were determined based on observation, and professional training and experience of the interdisciplinary team of BLM natural resource specialists. Determining such environmental effects reduces the uncertainties to a level which does not involve unique risks. The design features identified in the EA would assure that no significant site-specific or cumulative impacts would occur to the human environment other than those already addressed in the FEIS.

Finding of No Significant Impact Determination

Based on the analysis of information in the attached EA, my determination is that a new EIS or supplement to the existing EIS are unnecessary and will not be prepared. The proposed action would not result in significant environmental impacts affecting the quality of the human environment greater than those addressed in the existing EIS.

Cindy Enstrom — 6/26/02

Marys Peal@ield Manager — Date

Comments regarding this environmental assessment should be received by the Bureau of Land Management, Marys Peak Resource Area, by July 27, 2002.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

I. PURPOSE AND NEED

A. Introduction

The Marys Peak Resource Area of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is proposing to cut, buck and haul approximately seventy five large Douglas-fir tree (including eight down logs). The proposed project is located in T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 17, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 11, 27, 28, and 29.
Trees would be flown directly to the South Fork Alsea River (site #5). The remainder of trees would be hauled by truck to stream sites. The following is a list of sites and their respective watersheds:
Site #1- Bummer Creek, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 25;
Site #2- Miller Creek, Yaquina River T. 11 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 18;
Site #3- Humphrey Creek, Yaquina River T. 10 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 35;
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Site #5- South Fork Alsea, Upper Alsea, T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 18 and 7
Site #6- Lobster River, Lobster/ Five Rivers, T. 14 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 26 and 35.

The *South Fork Alsea Watershed Analysis* (SFAWA) states cooperative projects in Peak Creek, Lower and the middle South Fork Alsea should be pursued (WA 1995, pp75-76). The proposed action would place trees in the stream channel and provide a base for meeting the standard of "80 pieces/mile of large woody debris, >24 inch minimum diameter and possibly > 50 feet in length" as identified in the *South Fork Alsea Watershed Analysis* (WA pp.74-75, 1995).

This action will help to "restore the distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape features to ensure protection of the aquatic systems to which species, populations and communities are uniquely adapted;" one of the objectives identified in the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) on page 5-6 of the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan* (the RMP). All applicable direction in the Northwest Forest Plan is incorporated in the *RMP*.

This environmental assessment (EA) is tiered to the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M ROD, January 2001) *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement For Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M FSEIS, November 2000). The S&M ROD amends a portion of the Northwest Forest Plan by adopting new standards and guidelines for Survey and Manage, Protection Buffers and other mitigating measures.

This environmental assessment (EA) is also tiered to the *Salem District Record of Decision and Resource Management Plan (RMP May, 1995)* and the *Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (PRMP/FEIS, September, 1994).* The *FEIS* analyzed broad scope issues and impacts to meet the need for forest habitat and forest products (p. 1). The *RMP* provides a comprehensive ecosystem management strategy for BLM managed lands in the Salem District in strict conformance with the *Record of Decision for*

Amendments to Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Planning Documents Within the Range of the Northern Spotted Owl (April 1994).

The *RMP\ROD* was signed by the Oregon/Washington State Director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on May 12, 1995. It is based on a comprehensive ecosystem management strategy for federal lands consisting of management objectives, land use allocations, and management actions/direction. This environmental assessment (EA) analyzes the proposed action, which would cut and haul conifer trees to private lands for in-stream use. Trees would be individually selected from Late-Successional Reserve (LSR) lands. Important ecological components within the project area would be retained.

The project would meet the management criteria as identified in Table 7 (p. 46) of the *Late-Successional Reserve Assessment, Oregon Coast Province- Southern Portion (RO267, RO268), version 1.3 June 1997* (LSRA; USDA FS and USDI BLM 1997). The lands affected by the project are identified in the LSRA as Landscape Cell 6 (Early Seral/Buffer) which include the following goals: maintaining dispersal habitat and the use of low risk silvicultural treatments around Threatened and Endangered species locations.

This EA is a site-specific analysis of the proposed action and alternatives prepared under general management guidance provided in the *RMP*. The *RMP* is available for review in the Salem District Office. A general description of the project area may be found in this EA under Description of Affected Environment/Environmental Consequences. Additional information about the proposed project is available in the Fish Log Donation Project EA file.

B. Scoping

Efforts to involve the public in planning for the proposed action were as follows:

- The general areas are shown as Late-Successional Reserve in the Northwest Forest Plan and the RMP. These documents were widely circulated in the state of Oregon and elsewhere, and public review and comment were requested at each step of the planning process.

- A news release announcing availability of the EA for public review and comment was submitted to the *Corvallis Gazette-Times* on June 27, 2002. Letters with the same information were mailed to interested individuals.

C. Management Objectives by Land Use Allocation and Resource Program

As directed by the Northwest Forest Plan and the RMP, the primary management objectives for the project are as follows:

Aquatic Conservation Strategy (RMP pp. 5-6)

1. Maintain and restore the distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape features to ensure protection of the aquatic systems to which species, populations and communities are uniquely adapted.

Water and Soil Resources (RMP pp. 22-24)

1. Comply with State of Oregon water quality requirements to restore and maintain water quality and to protect recognized beneficial uses in watersheds.
2. Improve and/or maintain soil productivity.

Special Status and SEIS Special Attention Species (RMP pp. 29-31)

1. Protect, manage and/or conserve habitat for these species so as not to elevate their status to any higher level of concern.

Riparian Reserves (RMP pp. 9-15)

1. Provide habitat for special status, SEIS special attention and other terrestrial species.
2. Meet Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS) objectives.

Late-Successional Reserves (RMP pp. 15-18)

1. Late-Successional Reserves (LSR) are to be managed to protect and enhance conditions of late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystems, which serve as habitat for late-successional and old-growth forest-related species including the northern spotted owl and marbled murrelet.
2. Maintain a functional, interacting, late-successional and old-growth forest ecosystem.
3. Projects designed to improve conditions for fish, wildlife, or watersheds should be considered if they provide late-successional habitat benefits or if their effect on late-successional associated species is negligible (NFP S&G, page C-17).

II. ALTERNATIVES, INCLUDING THE PROPOSED ACTION

A. INTRODUCTION

This section describes alternatives identified by the interdisciplinary (ID) team that helped develop the Fish Log Donation Project.

B. SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

Alternative 1 (Proposed Action)

Under the proposed action, approximately seventy five conifer trees (including eight down logs) would be cut, bucked, and hauled to project sites on private land or be helicoptered to the South Fork Alsea River as whole trees. Project activities would utilize chain saws, helicopter, and log trucks.

Alternative 2 (No Action)

No trees would be cut and current trends and conditions would be maintained.

Comparison of Environmental Consequences, by Alternative, for Identified Issues.

Issue	Alternative 1	Alternative 2
Vegetation	There would be minor disturbances where trees would be felled. Increased, dispersed canopy openings adjacent to road prism where trees are felled. Remaining trees would fill openings within the next five years.	Continuation of current conditions: The understory varies from open to fairly dense vine maple or hemlock reproduction. The shrub/forb layer is mostly dominated by salal or sword-fern with some open moss-covered areas.
Soils	Minor residual compaction and surface disturbances within RMP standards.	Continuation of current conditions: deep, uncompacted soils with a thick upper layer of duff.
Water/Riparian/Fish	Little ground disturbance would be anticipated in several sections where trees would be cut and hauled. This action would occur during dry summer months; risk of sediment reaching streams is low. Stream side shading would not be lost from riparian areas due to location of trees selected.	Continuation of current conditions: poor habitat and Water Quality conditions would continue for several decades.
Wildlife	Project may potentially disturb federally listed wildlife species. No appreciable change in adjacent forest stand characteristics would occur.	Continuation of current habitat conditions and trends.

C. ALTERNATIVE 1 (PROPOSED ACTION)

1. Scoping Issues

The following issues concerning the proposed action were identified by an Interdisciplinary team of BLM natural resource specialists representing various fields of science (see Section V, Interdisciplinary Team Members).

Vegetation: Effects on native vegetation and special status/SEIS special attention species and habitats and noxious weeds.

Soils/Fuels: Effects on soil erosion. Effects on fuel loading and fire risk.

Hydrology: Effects on stream flow, channel conditions, water quality and aquatic conservation strategy objectives.

Wildlife: Effects on special status, and special attention species and their habitats.

Fisheries: Effects on fisheries and their habitats.

D. PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES, MITIGATION MEASURES AND BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Project design features are operating procedures that would be included in the design and implementation of the proposed action alternative. They also include measures proposed to mitigate potential adverse environmental effects. The design features of this proposal are described below. All numerical units are approximate.

General

- Trees would be selected for cutting, bucked into appropriate lengths and either flown by helicopter or hauled by log truck to in-stream project sites.
- No unstable or potentially dangerous trees would be left in a position that creates a safety hazard.
- Minor species (western red cedar, western hemlock, pacific yew) would be protected.
- Some small understory trees, shrubs and herbaceous species would have trees fallen on them. Efforts would be taken to keep disturbance of all understory species at the minimum level necessary to complete the project in an efficient manner.
- Where possible, avoid felling trees that would damage minor conifers (under-story trees).
- Retain ownership of all felled trees.

Botany/Survey and Manage

- Management of Survey and Manage Species found as a result of inventories would be accomplished in accordance with the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M ROD, January 2001) and the *Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement For Amendment to the Survey & Manage, Protection Buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S&M FSEIS, November 2000) and Table 1-1 (June 2002).

- All exposed mineral soil areas would be grass seeded by the Marys Peak fisheries biologist with Oregon Certified (Blue tagged) red fescue (*Festuca rubra*) as a rate equal to 40 pounds per acre.
- Clean all roads and ditches of all debris from felling and limbing and yarding operations. Fell any hardwoods that may become damaged during felling or otherwise create a safety hazard.
- Reserve from cutting the following trees in the South Fork Alsea fish log donation project which were dropped from consideration on 4/11/2002; Tree number 16, 23, 38, 47, 50, 51.
- Reserve from cutting tree # 46 in the South Fork Alsea fish log donation project area to protect the lichen species, *Usnea longissima*.
- Reserve from cutting tree # 27 in the South Fork Alsea fish log donation project area as it has not been surveyed or could not be located in the field.
- Provide protection for the Pacific yew tree located adjacent to tree # 31 in section 17.

Water/Riparian

- All standing and downed conifer species in the riparian zone and stream channels would be retained.

Soils and Fuels

- All State fire regulations would be complied with during project implementation.
- The project would occur during dry soil conditions prior to significant fall rain storms. If significant rainfall occurs during project implementation, the project would be halted until soils and surface cover have dried enough to avoid compacting or damaging soil surfaces.
- Protect surface soil from excessive disturbance or displacement by minimizing removal of: organic top soil, litter fall, ground debris and / or vegetation.
- Minimize soil compaction by operating during periods of low soil moisture.
- Slash hazard would be mitigated by lopping and scattering limbs where deemed necessary (primarily trees along Van Horn Road).

Wildlife

- In Section 11 and 17, implement helicopter yarding outside of the breeding season for marbled murrelets (April 1 to September 15);
- Power equipment use and road hauling will be restricted to the period from two hours after sunrise to two hours before sunset during the marbled murrelet breeding season (April 1 to September 15).
- Notify the staff wildlife biologist if any federally listed wildlife species are found occupying stands within 0.25 miles of the project area.
- Select live (green) conifer trees (20" to 34" dbh) along roads or adjacent to high contrast stand edges, with no more than four selected trees clustered within any 200 - foot segment of road or stand edge.
- Tree selection will favor large diameter stems (20" to 34" dbh) that are co-dominant in young stands (<80 years old), or co-dominants and suppressed trees in older stands (>80 years old) and which have reduced crowns.
- All green trees would be selected by staff wildlife biologists, measured (dbh), flagged, and mapped. (A map and summary table of proposed green tree sizes can be found in the Project Analysis File).

- ! No green trees with suitable nesting structure (broken top chimney, big mossy limbs, potential red tree vole nests, epicormic branch platforms, or dense live crown for concealment of platforms) would be selected.
- ! Late-seral trees with adjacent shade tolerant conifer species (cedar, hemlock) that will soon (or currently) provide side canopy cover to late-seral structure would not be selected.
- ! All selected trees would be field checked for Survey and Manage species (floral and faunal, as applicable), and no trees with observable stick nests would be selected.

III. DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT/ ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section describes the environmental features affected by the proposed project and associated activities, and the environmental consequences which would result from implementing the alternatives. This information is summarized in Appendix B. Resource values are not described in this section if there are no anticipated site-specific impacts, site-specific impacts are considered negligible, or the cumulative impacts described in the existing RMP/FEIS are considered adequate.

In accordance with statutes, regulations, and executive policies, some resource values and uses must be reviewed in all environmental assessments. A list of these resources and the results of the review for the project area are presented in Appendix B.

A. General

Approximately 75 conifer trees (including 8 down logs) would be cut, bucked, and hauled to sites for stream restoration purposes, on private land. The proposed project areas are located in T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 17, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 11, 27, 28, and 29. Land use allocations for the project area is Late- Successional Reserve.

The proposed project areas would have trees flown or hauled to the following sites and their respective watersheds:
Site #1- Bummer Creek, Upper Alsea River, T. 14 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 25;
Site #2- Miller Creek, Yaquina River T. 11 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 18;
Site #3- Humphrey Creek, Yaquina River T. 10 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 35;
Site #4- Beaver Creek, Ocean Stream, T. 12 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 33;
Site #5- South Fork Alsea, Upper Alsea River, T. 14 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 18 and 7
Site #6- Lobster River, Lobster/ Five Rivers, T. 14 S., R. 9 W., Sec. 26 and 35.

B. Topography

The project area lies within the South Fork Alsea Watershed, with a small portion of the selected trees lying within the Lobster-Five Rivers Watershed. Elevation varies from 600 to1,500 feet. Slopes range from 0 to 35 percent, with small areas of up to 50 percent adjacent to the project area.

C. Vegetation

Issue: Effects on native vegetation and special status/SEIS special attention species and habitats and noxious weeds.

Affected Environment

The proposed project area occurs within the westen hemlock plant association. The majority of the areas have a Douglas-fir overstory with various common understory species present of which vine maple is the most abundant. The majority of the selected trees for cutting are adjacent to an existing road in which red alder is common. Especially in the Little Lobster Access project area. The shrub/forb layer is mainly salal or sword-fern. Poison oak occurs in a couple of location in the South Fork Alsea project area. The major plant grouping as listed in the Salem District Proposed Resource Management Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement (V.1, chapter 3, pp.29-32) is the Douglas-fir/Red Alder/Salmonberry which occurs on the west slopes of the Oregon Coastal Mountains.

Vascular plants:

Inventory of the project area for survey and manage vascular plant species was accomplished in accordance with the survey protocols as described on page 3 of *Survey Protocols for Survey and Manage strategy 2 Vascular Plants*, version 2.0, December 1998. Specific surveys for all listed special status and special attention vascular plant species were accomplished on June 3rd and 5th, 2002. .

A) Special status species and special attention species

There are no "known sites" of any special status or special attention vascular plant species within the project area nor were any found during subsequent surveys.

Lichens:

Inventory of the project area for survey and manage lichens were accomplished in accordance with the survey protocols as described within the *Survey Protocols for Component 2 Lichens version 2.0*, March 12, 1998. Inventories for newly assigned lichen species into categories "A" and "C" of the *Record of Decision and Standards and Guidelines for amendments to the Survey and Manage, Protection buffer, and other Mitigation Measures Standards and Guidelines* (S& M ROD) that currently have no protocols were surveyed using the intuitive control method. However, pre-disturbance surveys for these species may not be required for up to two years as described on page 23 of the S&M ROD. Specific surveys for all listed special status and special attention lichen species were accomplished on June 3rd and 5th, 2002. .

A) Special status species and special attention species

There are no "known sites" of any special status or special attention lichen species within the project area, nor were any found during subsequent surveys. However, an uncommon coniferous woodland lichen species (*Usnea longissima*) was found in the area of the South Fork Alsea project, tree number 46. This area may represent the largest population of this species within the Marys Peak Resource Area.

Bryophytes:

Inventory of the project area for survey and manage bryophytes were accomplished in accordance with the survey protocols as described in *Survey Protocols For Survey and Manage Component 2*

Bryophytes, version 2.0, December 1997 and *Survey Protocols for Protection Buffer Bryophytes*, version 2.0, December 1999. Specific surveys for all listed special status and special attention bryophyte species were accomplished on June 3rd and 5th, 2002.

A) Special status species and special attention species

There are no "known sites" of any special status or special attention bryophyte species within the project area, nor were any found during subsequent surveys.

Fungi:

Inventory of the project area for survey and manage fungi species were accomplished in accordance with the survey protocols as described in *Survey Protocols for (Bridgeoporus nobilissimus) Fungi, version 2.0*, May 1998. A pre-field review determined that suitable habitat for *Bridgeoporus nobilissimus* does not exist within the project area and a survey was not warranted.

A) Special status species and special attention species

There are no "known sites" of any special status or special attention fungus species within the project area, nor were any found during subsequent surveys.

Noxious Weeds:

The following noxious weeds are known to be within or adjacent to the project area; Tansy ragwort (*Senecio jacobaea*), bull and Canadian thistles (*Cirsium vulgare* and *C. arvense*), St. John's wort (*Hypericum perforatum*) and Scot's broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

Environmental Consequences

Approximately seventy five trees would be cut on approximately 1500 acres of Marys Peak Resource Area lands. The boles of the trees and possibly some of the root wads would be transported to a fish bearing stream for additional large woody material. The selected trees would be removed by either a ground skidder (self-loader) or by use of a helicopter. Most all trees have been selected adjacent to existing roads to facilitate in the removal of selected trees.

All tops, limbs, branches and needles would remain on site. Some of the smaller diameter tops and small diameter trees left on site may have potential to become infected with Douglas-fir bark beetles. This infestation, if any, would be expected to be low in numbers and scattered over a tract of land that any infestation would probably not affect additional live trees in the immediate area.

In addition to the trees selected for falling several (up to 10) small Douglas-fir trees may need to be felled. These small trees are immediately adjacent to selected trees (#30, 12, 58, 35, 36) and may need to be cut for safety concerns. An additional tree with a common butt with tree # 5 may also need to be cut since all of the branches are grown together and may present a safety concern when felling.

Vascular plants:

A) Special status species and special attention species:

The proposed action would not affect any special status or special attention vascular plant species since none were found or are known from the project area.

Lichens:

A) Special status species and special attention species:

The proposed action would not affect any special status or special attention lichen species since none were found or are known from the project area. The *Usnea longissima* tree would be reserved from cutting. The population would remain unaffected.

Bryophytes:

A) Special status species and special attention species:

The proposed action would not affect any special status or special attention bryophyte species since none were found or are known from the project area.

Fungi:

A) Special status species and special attention species:

The proposed action would not affect any special status or special attention fungi species since none are known from the project area.

Noxious Weeds:

These species are priority III noxious weeds and are well established and widespread throughout the Marys Peak Resource Area and the Salem District. Eradication is not practical using any proposed treatment methods. Grass seeding exposed soil areas tends to decrease the establishment of non-native and noxious weeds. Any adverse effects from noxious weeds are not anticipated. The risk rating for the long-term establishment of noxious weed species and consequences of adverse effects on this project area is low.

Alternative 2: (No Action:)

Area plants, lichens and fungi would remain undisturbed.

D. Soils and Fuels

Issue: Effects on soil erosion. Effects on fuel loading and fire risk.

Affected Environment - Soils.

Soils within the project area are primarily moderately deep to deep, silt loam and clay loam, well drained, upland soils. Operational area is within or immediately adjacent to the established road right-of-way.

Environmental Consequences - Soils.

Minor inconsequential soil disturbance and compaction would occur from trees being felled. Similar impacts would occur along the Van Horn Road where trees would be skidded to log trucks; equipment would remain on the road. Impacts are expected to be minor due to the

protective affects of brush and vegetation on the ground and the dispersed nature of the activity. No measurable impacts to site productivity are expected from this minor level of impact.

Affected Environment - Fuels.

Fuels are typical coastal second-growth and late-seral stand conditions. No high risk or unusual high fuel loading exists at any of the project locations.

Environmental Consequences - Fuels.
A minor increase in fire hazard would occur in the areas where limbs and brush are cut and left alongside the roads. The requirement to lop and scatter the cut limbs would eliminate fuel concentrations and significantly reduce risk of fire starts. The risk would diminish after the first season due to needles falling off and regrowth of brush and forbes at the harvest sites. No further mitigation is expected to be needed to keep fire risk within acceptable limits.

Alternative 2- No action
This alternative would result in the continuation of present soil and fuel conditions.

E. Hydrology: Affected Environment

Issue: Effects on stream flow, channel conditions, water quality and aquatic conservation strategy objectives.

The proposed tree removal would occur within road prisms located in the Upper Alsea River, Lower Alsea River, and Five Rivers/Lobster Creek 5th-field watersheds within the Mid-Coast. The closest streams to the tree removal sites include tributaries to the South Fork Alsea River, Bummer Creek, Record Creek, Sulman Creek (both north and south fork), Briar Creek and Little Lobster Creek. Wood placement would occur in Bummer Creek, South Fork Alsea, and Lobster Creek on private lands.

The ***Oregon Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) 1998 List of Water Quality Limited Streams*** is a compilation of streams which do not meet the state's water quality standards. Tributaries within the project area and the South Fork Alsea River are not listed for water quality concerns. However, Lobster Creek is listed as not meeting water quality standards for summer temperatures from the river mouth to its headwaters.

The DEQ's ***1988 Oregon Statewide Assessment of Nonpoint Sources of Water Pollution*** does not list any project area tributaries for water quality concerns, but does list the upper reach of South Fork Alsea River for "moderate water quality problems by observation." This assessment did not have supporting data. In addition, the Oregon Department of Water Resources was queried for water rights on the Alsea River and streams and tributaries in proximity to the project area. There are no listed water rights for the reaches of Record Creek, Sulman Creek, Briar Creek, Little Lobster Creek, or any project area tributaries. There are surface water rights listed along the Alsea River, the South Fork Alsea, and Bummer Creek. No water quality data was located for this area.

Beneficial uses associated with streams in the project area.

Stream (Watershed)	Project Action	Beneficial Use	Distance from Project Action	Information Source
South Fork Alsea	Tree placement in channel.	Anadromous fish	Immediate (below falls)	BLM
		Resident fish	Immediate	BLM
		Domestic use	> 10 mile	WRIS*
		Irrigation/live-stock watering	5 miles	WRIS*

* WRIS = *Water Rights Information System* of the Oregon Department of Water Resources

Environmental Consequences

Measurable effects to stream flow, channel conditions, and water quality as a result of log salvaging along roads is highly unlikely. Some short-term minor disturbance of road surfaces could potentially result in increases in turbidity if material from the road were later transported into nearby tributaries. However, since the areas selected for tree removal are along ridge top roads, the probability of road sediments reaching the streams is very low. In addition, the project would occur during dry soil conditions and prior to significant rain events, thereby reducing the risk of soil compaction and consequent runoff and sediment transport. Trees would be felled and helicopter yarded or ground-based yarded along the road, so the impact from harvest to nearby streams would be minimal.

This action is unlikely to alter the current condition of the aquatic system either by affecting its physical integrity, water quality, sediment regime, or in-stream flows. This proposal is unlikely to impede and/or prevent attainment of the stream flow and basin hydrology, channel function, or water quality objectives of the Aquatic Conservation Strategy (ACS).

Alternative 2 No Action

This alternative would result in no change to the affected environment.

F. Wildlife

Issue: Effects on stream flow, channel conditions, water quality and aquatic conservation strategy objectives.

Affected Environment

Issues related to wildlife species and their habitats have been described within the *South Fork Alsea Watershed Analysis* (USDI-BLM 1996) and the *Late-Successional Reserve Assessment, Oregon Coast Province - Southern Portion* (USDA-FS and USDI-BLM 1997). All selected green trees and down logs are within the LSR land-use allocation within the Upper Alsea and Lobster-Five Rivers 5th Field watersheds. There is about 102,900 acres of federal forest lands within these two watersheds, and about 32,900 acres (32%) are classified as late-successional

forest. Selected trees were located along roads and prominent stand edges adjacent to mid-seral and late-seral conifer stands. Over 10.5 miles of BLM roads were searched in all or portions of five Sections (Township 14s-07w, Section 17 and Township 14s-08w, Sections 11, 27, 28, and 29). All selected trees lie within 2 miles of current or inactive northern spotted owl sites which have been continuously surveyed since 1986. Extensive surveys in this vicinity for spotted owls by both the Coast Range Demographic Study and by adjacent private landowners have found no new spotted owl sites in the last five years in this vicinity. The older forest stands adjacent to the selected trees can be considered effectively surveyed, with only one active spotted owl site located just beyond 0.5 miles from selected trees in Section 27. This spotted owl site has been confirmed to be non-nesting for the 2002 breeding season. The nearest occupied marbled murrelet site lies about 0.5 miles south of selected trees in Section 17. The late-seral forest stands adjacent to selected trees are considered unsurveyed suitable habitat for murrelets. All selected trees lie within critical habitat designated for the marbled murrelet (CHU OR-04-j), while only those selected trees in Sections 27, 28, and 29 are located in critical habitat designated for the spotted owl (CHU OR-48). Within Sections 11 and 17, there are fifty selected trees (forty nine green, one down log) that will likely be cut and flown by helicopter into the South Fork Alsea river. There are about 415 acres of suitable habitat for spotted owls and marbled murrelets within 0.5 miles of these selected trees (0.5 miles was analyzed as the potential disturbance distance when using large helicopters). Within Sections 27, 28, and 29 there are twenty five selected trees (eighteen green, seven down logs) that will be cut and hauled on roads to stream improvement sites. There are about 400 acres of suitable habitat within 0.25 miles of these selected trees (0.25 miles was analyzed as the potential disturbance from felling and hauling on roads).

All standing green trees were inspected for nests or sign of red tree voles. No potential red tree vole nests were found in the selected trees or any of the adjacent trees that might have their canopy affected by falling the selected trees. Selected tree locations did not warrant surveys for Survey and Manage (S&M) mollusk species due to the following reasons: (1) the potential footprint for ground disturbance was near negligible (trees felled to roads); (2) all tree locations were within or immediately adjacent to previously disturbed sites (roads and clearcut edges) that provided direct sunlight for part of the day; and (3) key habitat features (down logs, canopy closure, big-leaf maples) preferred by S&M mollusk species would not be appreciably affected within the adjacent stand. There are no other unique or special habitats that lie within falling distance of the selected green trees.

Environmental Consequences

Alternative 1 (Proposed Action).

Direct and Indirect Effects.
The proposed action would have a negligible effect on the current habitat structure and function of mid-seral and late-seral forest patches adjacent to selected trees (within LSR) for the following reasons:

- the applied tree selection criteria would ensure that minor impacts to stand canopies would be sufficiently dispersed along existing roads and stand edges;
- selected trees, which represent co-dominant and suppressed trees, were found to be abundant within these stands, and their removal would not diminish potential stand structure development or coarse woody debris levels;

- and, the removal of well dispersed selected trees that have relatively reduced or spindly crowns would not appreciably increase the risk of windthrow within these stands.

Determinations for anticipated impacts to federally listed wildlife species are as follows:

- Spotted Owls - the proposed action **may affect but will not likely aversely affect** spotted owls since adequate survey efforts have determined that only one active owl site exists within 0.5 miles of the selected trees (owl site determined non-nesting in 2002), and since project activities would be restricted to the late portion of the breeding period (after August 5th).
- Spotted Owl Critical Habitat - the proposed action **may affect** critical habitat designated for spotted owls (critical habitat unit OR-48) since it would remove some large diameter standing conifers and some down logs that are considered important components of suitable habitat for this species.
- Marbled Murrelets - the proposed action **may affect but will not likely aversely affect** marbled murrelets since about 400 acres of unsurveyed suitable habitat may be disturbed by felling and hauling activity that would occur in the later portion of the breeding season (After August 5th). Helicopter operations in Sections 11 and 17 would be slated to take place after the breeding season (after September 15).
- Marbled Murrelet Critical Habitat - the proposed action **may affect** critical habitat designated for murrelets (critical habitat unit OR-04-j) since it would remove some large diameter standing conifers within suitable habitat for this species (although no selected green trees were considered to have suitable nest structure).
- No other federally listed wildlife species is anticipated to be affected by the proposed action

No significant effects are anticipated to occur to any other wildlife species that are designated as Special Status Species, Survey and Manage, or Priority Species.

Cumulative Effects - Down logs have continually been removed adjacent to roads in both watersheds and some green trees have been selected for stream enhancement structure within the Lobster-Five Rivers watershed. However, no cumulative effects are anticipated to occur as a result of this action since the trees selected for removal would not appreciably change the character of adjacent forest patches.

Alternative 2: (No Action).

This alternative will result in no change to the affected environment of wildlife species.

G. Fisheries.

Issue: Effects on fisheries and their habitats.

Affected Environment

The Upper Alsea River and Lobster-Five Rivers River support populations of coho salmon, chinook salmon, steelhead trout and cutthroat trout. The areas selected for tree removal are primarily upland areas out of riparian zones and away from major river systems.

Environmental Consequences

Due to the distance from any stream, the small numbers of trees scattered along road sides, and the general upland area from where trees would be selected, and the timing of the work to be conducted (dry season) this project would have little, if any, impact on local streams or fish. The chance of sediment delivery due to isolated ground disturbance from falling and hauling out trees would be negligible.

Determination: This project meets the terms and conditions set forth in *The Incidental Take Statement for Programmatic Biological Opinion Covering U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Administrative Units Within the Coast Range Province, Oregon* (December 21, 2001) for Coastal Coho Salmon (see Design Features). This project would not adversely affect coho and chinook salmon Essential Fish Habitat due to distances from any streams.

Alternative 2 - No Action

This alternative would result in no change to the affected environment.

IV. Monitoring

Monitoring would be accomplished through contract administration and in accordance with monitoring guidelines in Appendix J of the RMP. Any effectiveness monitoring to measure project effects would be implemented by the Mid-Coast Watershed Council.

V. Consultation

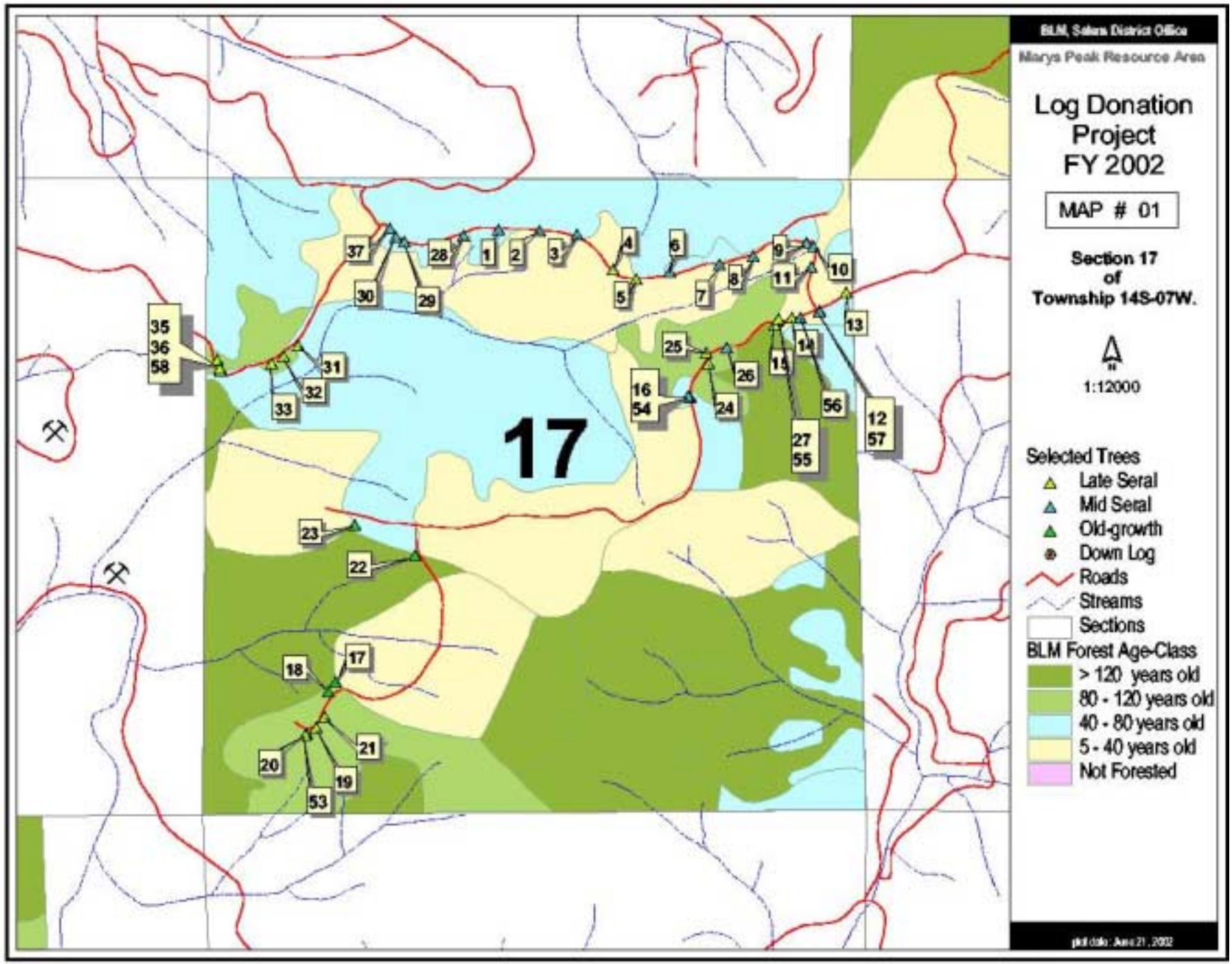
This project meets the terms and conditions set forth in *The Incidental Take Statement for Programmatic Biological Opinion Covering U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Administrative Units Within the Coast Range Province, Oregon* (December 21, 2001) for Coastal Coho Salmon .

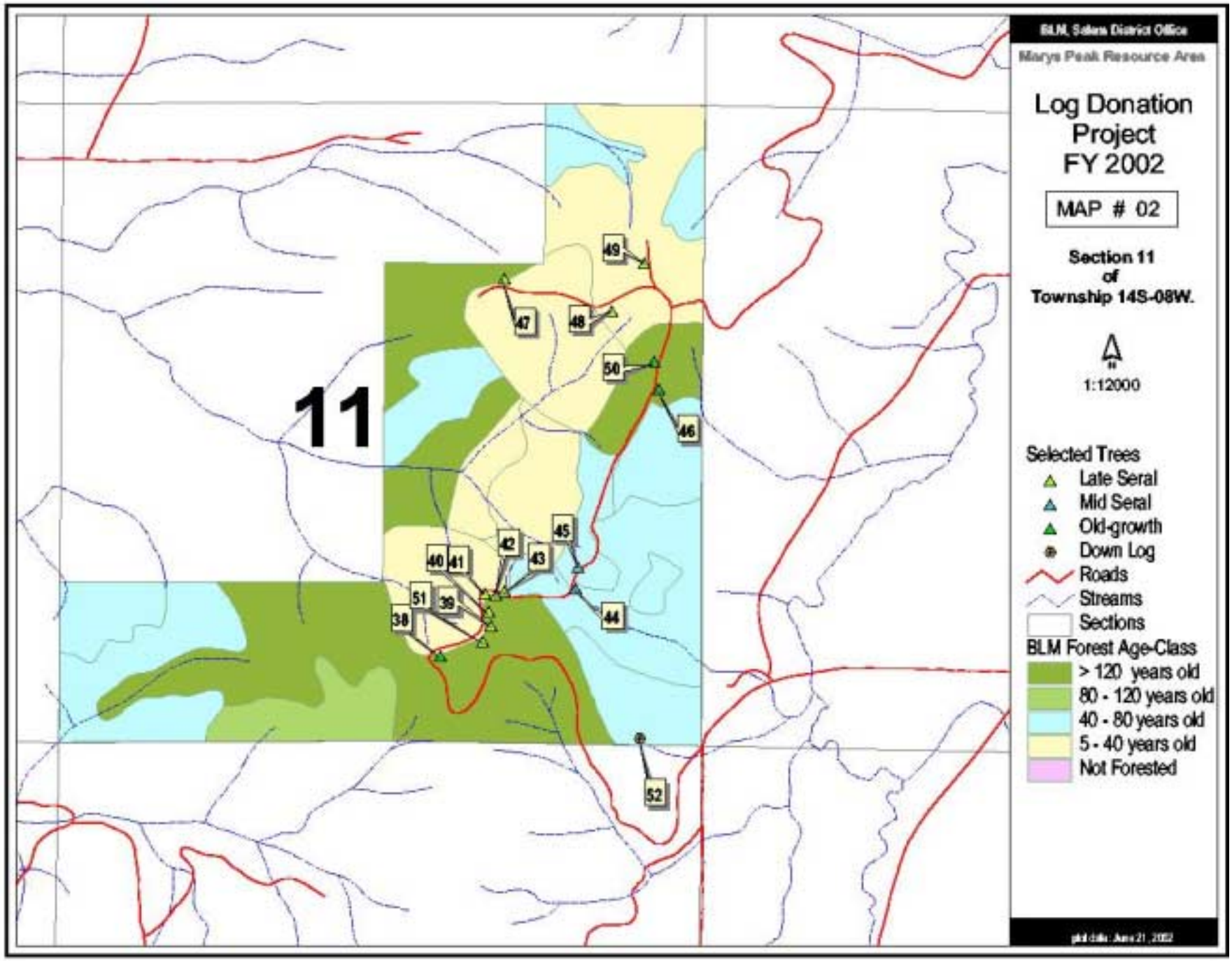
This proposed action was reviewed in the office and in the field by the Interagency Level-1 Team to address issues concerning federally listed wildlife species and compliance with Standards and Guidelines for Late-Successional Reserve lands. All selected green trees in Sections 11 and 17 were agreed upon in the field with input from Level-1 team members. As required by the Endangered Species Act (1973, as amended), a consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is currently pending on this project. If any additional terms and conditions result from this consultation, they would be incorporated into the final project design.

VI. INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM MEMBERS

NAME	TITLE	DATE/INITIAL
Ashley La Forge	Hydrologist	6/18/02
Scott Hopkins	Wildlife Biologist	6-18-02
Tom Tomczyk	Soil Scientist/Fuels Specialist	6-18-02 T.S.T.
Ron Exeter	Botanist	June 18, 2002
Tom Vanderhoof	Cultural Specialist	6/19-02 TMV
Steve Liebhardt	Fisheries Biologist	6/18/02
Belle Smith	NEPA Coordinator	6/21/02 BS
Brad Keller	Natural Resource Staff Administrator (management review)	June 25 '02

Appendix A **Maps of Proposed Fish Log Donation Project Area**


BLM, Salem District Office
Marys Peak Resource Area
Log Donation Project FY 2002
MAP # 01
Section 17 of Township 14S-07W.
1:12000
17
Selected Trees
Late Seral
Mid Seral
Old-growth
Down Log
Roads
Streams
Sections
BLM Forest Age-Class
> 120 years old
80 - 120 years old
40 - 80 years old
5 - 40 years old
Not Forested
plot date: June 21, 2002


BLM, Salem District Office
Marys Peak Resource Area
Log Donation Project FY 2002
MAP # 02
Section 11 of Township 14S-08W.
1:12000
11
Selected Trees
Late Seral
Mid Seral
Old-growth
Down Log
Roads
Streams
Sections
BLM Forest Age-Class
> 120 years old
80 - 120 years old
40 - 80 years old
5 - 40 years old
Not Forested
gis data: June 21, 2002
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
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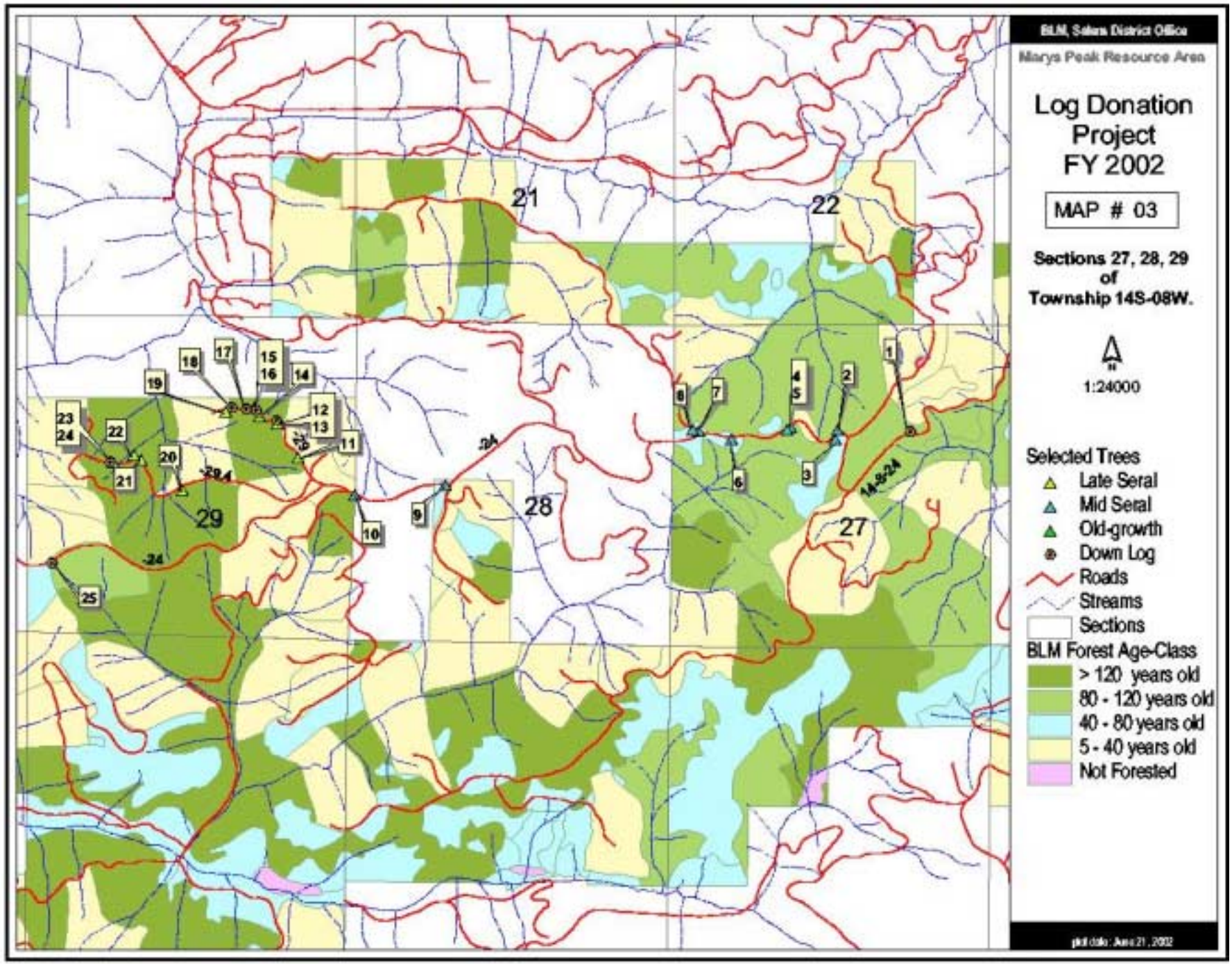
49
50
51
52


BLM, Salem District Office
Marys Peak Resource Area
Log Donation Project FY 2002
MAP # 03
Sections 27, 28, 29 of Township 14S-08W.
1:24000
Selected Trees
Late Seral
Mid Seral
Old-growth
Down Log
Roads
Streams
Sections
BLM Forest Age-Class
> 120 years old
80 - 120 years old
40 - 80 years old
5 - 40 years old
Not Forested
21
22
28
29
27
14-8-24

APPENDIX A

List of trees selected for FY2002 Log Donation. **June 17, 2002**

CODE	SECTION	TYPE	DBH	HT	NOTE	FINAL
SFA-01	17	MID	25.0	0		use
SFA-02	17	MID	29.0	0		use
SFA-03	17	MID	33.0	0		use
SFA-04	17	LATE	26.5	0		use
SFA-05	17	LATE	25.0	0		use
SFA-06	17	MID	31.0	0		use
SFA-07	17	MID	29.0	0		use
SFA-08	17	MID	24.0	0		use
SFA-09	17	MID	26.0	0		use
SFA-10	17	MID	26.0	0		use
SFA-11	17	MID	21.0	0		use
SFA-12	17	MID	27.5	0		use
SFA-13	17	LATE	21.5	0		use
SFA-14	17	LATE	30.5	0		use
SFA-15	17	LATE	25.0	0		use
SFA-16	17	LATE	25.0	0	cant find flag, replaced with #54	reserve
SFA-17	17	OLD	33.0	0		use
SFA-18	17	OLD	33.0	0		use
SFA-19	17	LATE	22.0	0		use
SFA-20	17	LATE	26.0	0		use
SFA-21	17	LATE	21.0	0		use
SFA-22	17	OLD	27.0	0		use
SFA-23	17	OLD	34.0	0	deleted 4/11	reserve
SFA-24	17	LATE	25.0	0		use
SFA-25	17	LATE	23.0	0		use
SFA-26	17	MID	21.5	0		use
SFA-27	17	LATE	25.0	0	not found on Botany survey, deleted	reserve
SFA-28	17	MID	24.0	0		use
SFA-29	17	MID	27.5	0		use
SFA-30	17	MID	23.0	0		use

List of trees selected for FY2002 Log Donation. **June 17, 2002**

CODE	SECTION	TYPE	DBH	HT	NOTE	FINAL
SFA-31	17	LATE	27.0	0		use
SFA-32	17	LATE	21.5	0		use
SFA-33	17	LATE	31.0	0		use
SFA-34	17	LATE	28.8	0	next to private line	use
SFA-35	17	LATE	23.0	0	35 and 36 together, poison oak	use
SFA-36	17	LATE	25.0	0		use
SFA-37	17	MID	22.0	0		use
SFA-38	11	OLD	42.0	0	deleted 4/15	reserve
SFA-39	11	LATE	33.5	0		use
SFA-40	11	LATE	23.0	0		use
SFA-41	11	LATE	25.5	0		use
SFA-42	11	LATE	28.0	0		use
SFA-43	11	LATE	30.0	0		use
SFA-44	11	MID	22.5	0		use
SFA-45	11	MID	22.0	0		use
SFA-46	11	OLD	30.0	0	reserve to protect Usnea longissima	reserve
SFA-47	11	LATE	43.0	0	too big, deleted 4/15	reserve
SFA-48	11	LATE	28.0	0		use
SFA-49	11	LATE	24.0	0		use
SFA-50	11	OLD	34.0	0	deleted 4/15	reserve
SFA-51	11	LATE	34.0	0	deleted 4/15	reserve
SFA-52	11	DOWN	25.0	0	down log	use
SFA-53	17	LATE	23.0	170	added 4/11, by #20	use
SFA-54	17	MID	24.0	0	added 4/11, replaces #16	use
SFA-55	17	LATE	23.0	0	added 4/11, by #27	use
SFA-56	17	MID	28.0	0	added 4/11, by #14	use
SFA-57	17	MID	24.0	0	added 4/11, by #12	use
SFA-58	17	LATE	31.0	0	added 4/11, by #35, compromised by road cut	use
VHN-01	27	DOWN	30.0	0	OG blowdown on N side of rd, estimated dbh	use
VHN-02	27	MID	33.0	0		use

List of trees selected for FY2002 Log Donation. **June 17, 2002**

CODE	SECTION	TYPE	DBH	HT	NOTE	FINAL
VHN-03	27	MID	27.0	0		use
VHN-04	27	MID	25.0	0		use
VHN-05	27	MID	21.5	0		use
VHN-06	27	MID	25.0	0		use
VHN-07	27	MID	23.0	0		use
VHN-08	27	MID	24.0	0		use
VHN-09	28	MID	24.0	0		use
VHN-10	29	MID	23.0	0	on 24.0 rd, 50m East of -29.1 rd jct	use
VHN-11	29	LATE	25.0	170	on 29.0	use
VHN-12	29	DOWN	21.0	100	take top 100 feet, leave rest	use
VHN-13	29	LATE	19.5	140	a leaning tree by #12 tree, maybe hung up	use
VHN-14	29	LATE	29.0	0		use
VHN-15	29	LATE	22.5	0	leaning tree off on spur, 80 feet past jct	use
VHN-16	29	DOWN	20.0	40	take 40 foot piece on road jct	use
VHN-17	29	DOWN	13.0	40	take 40 foot piece lying across road	use
VHN-18	29	DOWN	24.0	80	leave 10 foot stump, take 80 feet	use
VHN-19	29	LATE	29.0	0	leaner on cut unit edge along fire trail.	use
VHN-20	29	LATE	28.0	160	on -29.4 road, leaning toward road	use
VHN-21	29	LATE	30.0	0	at inside bend of road	use
VHN-22	29	LATE	28.5	170	located 100 feet past 21	use
VHN-23	29	LATE	34.0	180		use
VHN-24	29	DOWN	25.0	32	32 foot cedar log chunk, lying against tree #24	use
VHN-25	29	DOWN	29.0	55	on -24.0, south side of road, leave 20 foot butt	use

CODE: Tree ID number, where SFA identifies trees marked for the South Fork Alsea Project Area (Sections 11 and 17), and VHN identifies trees marked in the Van Horn Road project area. SECTION: identifies the Section where tree is located.
TYPE: Mid=selected tree is from mid-seral cohort, Late=selected tree is from late-seral cohort, Old= old-growth cohort, Down= down log.
DBH: diameter at breast height, may be estimated for down logs. HT: height or length, optional. NOTE: pertinent notes about selected tree. FINAL: final status of trees selected for donation, Use=available to donate, Reserve= reserved from donation, Deferred: not used at this time, but may be evaluated for use in subsequent project.

APPENDIX B ENVIRONMENTAL ELEMENTS REVIEW SUMMARY

The following table summarizes environmental features which the Bureau of Land Management is required by law or policy to consider in all Environmental Documentation (BLM Handbook H-1790-1, Appendix 5: Critical Elements of the Human Environment).

Environmental Feature	Affected/Not Affected/ Affected	Remarks
Air Quality	Not Affected	Will not affect air quality.
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	Not Affected	Not in or adjacent to ACEC.
Cultural, Historic, Paleontological	Not Affected	No pre-project survey required as outlined in the *Protocol for Managing Cultural Resources on Land Administered by the Bureau of Land Management in Oregon; Appendix D - "Coast Range Inventory Plan.*
Prime or Unique Farm Lands	Not Affected	None in area.
Flood Plains	Not Affected	This project would not involve flood plains modification or development.
Native American Religious Concerns	Not Affected	None known.
Threatened, Endangered, or Special Status Plant Species or Habitat	Not Affected	No sites located during surveys completed on June3 and June 5, 2002.
Threatened, Endangered, or Special Status Animal Species or Habitat	Wildlife: May Be Affected Fish: Not affected	All appropriate mitigation has been incorporated into design features. See EA pp. 6-7. This project adheres to the terms and conditions set forth in the *Programmatic Biological Opinion Covering U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management Administrative Units within the Oregon Coast Range Province, Oregon* (December 21, 2001).
Hazardous or Solid Wastes	Not Affected	None on site. None to be created.
Drinking or Ground Water Quality	Not Affected	See Water Quality section of EA.
Energy Policy	Not Affected	Future energy resources would not be restricted.

Wetlands or Riparian Reserves	Not Affected	Limited tree removal from primarily upland areas would have no impact on wetlands or riparian reserves.
Invasive, Nonnative Species	Affected	The potential spread of noxious weeds exists, however would be mitigated by grass seeding all exposed soil.
Environmental Justice	Not Affected	Action would not have disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental effects on minority or low income populations.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	Not Affected	No wild and scenic present.
Wilderness	Not Affected	No wilderness in or adjacent to the project area.

COMMON ISSUES REVIEW

Resources	Affected/May Be Affected/Not Affected	Remarks
Special Attention Animal Species and Habitat	Not Affected	No sites were found.
Special Attention Plant Species and Habitat	Not Affected	All sites found have been protected.
Minerals	Not Affected	No known mining claims or mineral leases within the project area.
Land Uses	Not Affected	Actions consistent with land use allocations.
Soils & Sedimentation	Not Affected	Due to limited soil disturbance this project would have no impacts on soils and sediment delivery to streams.
Water: **DEQ 303(d) Listed Streams** **Water Temperature** **Water Quantity**	No Affected	Project area is primarily upland and would have a negligible impact on local streams.
Rural Interface Areas	Not affected	None present.

APPENDIX C Aquatic Conservation Strategy Objectives

ACS Objective	How Project Meets the ACS Objective
1. Maintain and restore distribution, diversity, and complexity of watershed and landscape features to ensure protection of aquatic systems.	Landscape features, diversity and complexity would not be impacted by removing scattered trees selected along the roadside.
2. Maintain and restore spatial connectivity within and between watersheds.	Spatial connectivity would not be affected between watersheds due to removal of scattered trees along road sides
3. Maintain and restore physical integrity of the aquatic system, including shorelines, banks, and bottom configurations.	The federal action is the removal of scattered trees along road sides. This will have no impact on shorelines and bank stability as no trees selected for removal are close to any stream.
4. Maintain and restore water quality necessary to support healthy riparian, aquatic, and wetland ecosystems.	Water quality would not be affected due to the limited number of trees being removed, work being done would be accomplished in the dry season, and all trees selected are primarily up on ridge tops along the road side.
5. Maintain and restore the sediment regime under which system evolved.	This project would have no impact on the sediment regime due the limited number of trees being removed, work being done would be accomplished in the dry season, and all trees selected are primarily up on ridge tops along the road side. All equipment would be kept on the road.
6. Maintain and restore instream flows.	This project would have no impact on in-stream flows due to a limited number of ridgetop trees being removed.

7. Maintain and restore the timing, variability and duration of floodplain inundation and water table elevation in meadows and wetlands.	The timing, variability and duration of floodplain inundation would not be affected by removing a limited number of ridge top trees.
8. Maintain and restore the species composition and structural diversity of plant communities in riparian zones and wetlands to provide thermal regulation, nutrient filtering, and appropriate rates of bank erosion, channel migration and CWD accumulations.	Species composition and structural diversity of plant communities would not be affected by removal of a limited number trees along ridge top roads. The areas where trees would be removed are not in riparian areas.
9. Maintain and restore habitat to support well distributed populations of native plant, invertebrate, and vertebrate riparian-dependent species.	This project is located primarily on ridge top roads and would have very little impact on riparian dependent species.